



Annual Report

ON THE

Health of the Urban District of
Swinton and Pendlebury,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1921,

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

DR. H. C. MULHOLLAND.



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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

*H. C. MULHOLLAND, M.B., D.P.H., also School Medical Officer and Certifying Factory Surgeon. Appointed September, 1921.

Sanitary Inspectors :

*A. BLEAKLEY (Chief), Member of the Sanitary Inspector's Association.

P. E. BERRY (Chief Assistant), Inspector's Certificate, R.S.I., also Certificate in Meat Inspection, Building Construction, etc.

L. A. MARSHALL, Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

A. S. KERSHAW, " " "

G. E. TAYLOR, " " "
" also Certificate in Meat Inspection.

Health Visitors :

*Miss E. ALLEN and *Miss K. H. DAVIES,

Both are in possession of the Certificate of the C.M.B., and also Certificates in Nursing, etc.

Clerks :

*J. E. FLOWER, also duties in the School Medical Dept.

*Miss D. HOLLINSHEAD, Shorthand Typist, and with duties in the School Medical Dept.

*Salary Contributions are made by the Exchequer.

Dr. W. STEWART STALKER, M.O.H. to the Authority from 1913, resigned in August, 1921.

INDEX.

	Page
Acts. Bye-Laws. Regulations in force	21
Ambulance	20
Births	22
Cleansing Department	39, 40
Clinics :—Maternity, 13, 18 ; Ante Natal, 13, 14, 15 ; School, 16 ; Venereal, 20 ; Tuberculosis, 16, 17, 18...	13 to 20
Closet Accommodation	34
Slaughter Houses	34
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	35
Deaths	22, 23
Diphtheria	27
Enteric Fever	27, 28
Food and Drugs Acts	36, 37, 38
Housing	41, 42, 43
Hospitals :—Infants, 18 ; Maternity, 18 ; Children, 18 ; Smallpox, 19 ; Fever, 18 ; General, 19 ...	18 to 20
Infant Mortality	23, 24, 25
Laboratory Work	20, 21
Nursing	12
Ophthalmia	10, 16
Pneumonia and Influenza	28, 29, 30
Population and Occupation	22
Puerperal Fever	28
Refuse Disposal ... ..	...
Statistics	7, 8
Staff	3
Sanitary Administration	31
Tables :—	
Deaths	22
Infectious Disease	9, 10, 32
Infant Mortality	26
Tuberculosis	11
Sanitary Work	33
Registrar General's	43, 44

To the Chairman and Members of the Swinton and Pendlebury Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour to present the Report upon the Health of the District for the year 1921. Acting under instructions from the Ministry of Health, I have omitted certain details previously submitted in Annual Reports, and have curtailed information regarding conditions which do not alter from year to year. The Report for 1920 is to be regarded as a Survey Report of the District, and that for 1921 as supplementary thereto.

The work of the Health Department was carried on during the first eight months of the year under the direction of Dr. W. Stewart Stalker, and for the remainder under my supervision. No other change in Staff has been made, and the system has continued unchanged.

It is noteworthy that the figures representing Death Rate and Infant Mortality are the lowest on record, and lower than those for England and Wales generally.

Epidemics of Disease have been absent during the year, except in the case of Influenza which was prevalent in December, and which was unaccompanied by excessive mortality.

In the Report will be found particulars of the work performed by the Public Health Department, and although a vast amount of work has been, and continues to be done, to improve housing conditions, and to remove nuisances, the fringe of such work has only yet been touched. Approximately, 1,500 houses are in urgent need of repairs, and there are at least 350 where the conditions are extremely bad.

Little progress has been made in the conversion of privy middens. This is regrettable. A much more energetic policy is indicated if we are to maintain our health statistics at a low level.

Other necessities of the District are the abolition of refuse tips, and the provision of an Isolation Hospital. When the latter has been provided it is to be hoped that accommodation will be available for certain cases of Measles and Pneumonia where the home conditions, including nursing, are adverse.

The Vital Statistics of 1921 afford abundant proof of the wisdom of the general health policy pursued by the Council, and provide a stimulus to continued effort on the lines indicated. Much has been accomplished, and much remains to be done.

I beg to thank the Council for their courtesy and consideration at all times, and take the opportunity to thank my brother officials for their help and cordial co-operation in my work.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. MULHOLLAND.

I. General Statistics.

Area acres per Census return 1921—2,284.

Population 1921, Registrar General's estimate—31,580.

No. of inhabited houses, 1921—6,744.

No. of families or separate occupiers, 1921—6,794 (approx.).

Rateable Value—£148,071.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£537.

II. Extracts from Vital Statistics for 1921.

				Total.		Male.		Female.
Births, Legitimate	...	...		608	...	339	...	269.
.. Illegitimate	...	...		26	...	13	...	13.
Deaths	...	...	...	347	...	184	...	163.

No. of Women dying in, or in consequence of Child Birth :

From Sepsis	...	...	2.
Other causes	...	...	1.

				Total.		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.
Deaths of Infants under 1 year								
of age	...	...	...	48	...	42	...	6.
No. of Deaths per 1,000 births	...			75	...	66·2	...	9·4.

Deaths of Infants (legitimate) under 1 year of age per 1,000 legitimate births—69.

Deaths of Infants (illegitimate) under 1 year of age per 1,000 illegitimate births—230.

SEX INFANT DEATH RATE.

	Locally Registered.
No. of Male Infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 male births... ..	99'1.
No. of Female Infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 female births	51'4.
Deaths from Measles (all ages)... ..	1.
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	1.
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	13.

RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Rate of deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.
1921	20	10'9	0'47	75
1920	22'6	13'1	0'92	102
Mean of 10 years, 1911-1920...	21'1	14'4	1'11	123

DECREASE IN 1921 on

(a) Previous year	2'6	2'2	0'45	27
(b) Ten years average	1'1	3'5	0'64	48

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, AND NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THESE DISEASES.
NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL, AND DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1921.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.													Total Cases Notified in each Ward.							Number of Deaths in Hospital.	
	Ages.													Victoria Park	Old Park	Moorside	Newtown	Market	East	Total Cases removed to Hospital.		Number of Deaths.
	At All Ages.	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over									
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	52	...	...	2	2	4	29	10	2	3	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	112	...	3	4	6	6	37	34	11	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenzal Pneumonia	7	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	128	21	20	7	8	4	21	9	4	12	4	14	4	28	29	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	14	4	9	...	4	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	23	1	...	...	2	3	5	2	1	3	3	2	...	2	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	385	24	24	15	18	18	95	57	25	50	20	33	6	38	62	65	67	61	...	...	...	9

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

NOTIFIED	TREATED.		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness.	Deaths
	At Home	In Hospital				
2 Cases ...	1	1	1	1 Slightly	Nil.	Nil.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1921.

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.

	All Ages		Under 1 year		1		2		3		4		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		35-45		45-65		Over 65	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pulmonary	17	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	5	9	2	2	8	1	—	—
Non-Pulmonary	13	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	2	—	—	—
TOTALS...	30	28	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	2	5	3	2	2	6	11	4	3	10	1	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.—There were 24 deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) during the year.

Four had not been notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Three of these were resident in districts outside this area, and were transferable deaths.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, etc., available for the District.

(a) **Private Associations.**

1. Clifton and Pendlebury District Nursing Association maintains two Nurses.
2. Swinton District Nursing Association maintains two Nurses, one for Swinton and one for Moorside District.

These Associations are not subsidised by the Authority and do not undertake the nursing of infectious cases.

(b) No arrangements exist for the supply of professional nurses for infectious cases, the majority of which cannot be safely nursed at home in this District. Skilled assistance is available for those who can pay.

The County Authority maintains one Nurse for duties connected with their Tuberculosis Scheme.

Doctors practising in the District.

There are nine Doctors resident in the District exclusive of those who reside in neighbouring districts and practise in this area.

Midwives practising in the District.

No. on Register	...	...	11.
No. actually practising	...	...	11.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

1. Maternity and Child Welfare.

This Centre is provided by the Authority at the Council Offices, Swinton, and is open on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. The accommodation is the same as is used for the School Clinic, and owing to the numbers in attendance, the premises are usually crowded beyond what is desirable.

The work performed at the Clinic includes Medical Consultations, weighing of infants and children up to 5 years of age, demonstrations on bathing, feeding, clothing, etc., distribution of milk, Virol, etc., and treatment of minor defects. Tea is provided free to parents.

A Sewing Class was conducted during the winter months by Mrs. Longworth on alternate Tuesday afternoons, for instruction in cutting out and making simple garments. 43 mothers attended.

The Clinic was open on 104 occasions during the year, and was well patronised, as the following figures show.

ATTENDANCE.

Infants under 12 months of age...	...	4,627.
New Cases during the year	... ..	346.
Children, 1-5.	... ..	2,513.
.. (new cases)	... ..	357.

2. Ante-Natal Clinic.

Dr. Magee, the Consultant appointed by the Authority, attends this Clinic on alternate Tuesday afternoons for consultations with Ante-Natal Cases.

The importance of this Clinic is not generally appreciated by the public, nor is sufficient advantage taken of it. One has only to glance at the returns of Still Births (27) during the year, to see the amount of preventable death in child-birth and to imagine the amount

of avoidable suffering endured. Progress is however being made, and this is assisted by the Midwives who made 81 attendances during the year, bringing cases with them.

The objects of the clinic are to keep the potential mother healthy and happy and to promote easy and safe motherhood.

All expectant mothers should seek a medical opinion before confinement.

A Report from Dr. Magee is attached.

REPORT ON WORK OF ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Clinic was held on 21 occasions during the year.

I took over the the Ante-Natal Clinic from Dr. Corfield in September, 1921, and have continued the work of the Clinic on the same lines as my predecessor.

The number of cases dealt with in 1921 was 147 as compared with 66 in 1920. I think the increase is very satisfactory for the second year, though the tendency is for a still further increase for the coming year.

I have endeavoured to give a series of six lectures over a period of three months on subjects likely to be of interest and value to the expectant mother. These lectures take up the first part of each afternoon, the remaining part of the session being devoted to private consultation.

The subjects chosen for the lectures were :—

1. The expectant mother's health.
2. Preparation for confinement.
3. Breast feeding.
4. Dangers of artificial feeding.
5. Instructions for artificial feeding where necessary.
6. Some common infantile ailments.

Of the 149 cases dealt with in 1921 :—

111 were examined and found normal, and ultimately delivered of living children at home.

5 examined and found normal were delivered of still born children.

2 were sent to St. Mary's Hospital and delivered there.

1 patient died of Puerperal Fever.

3 were found not to be pregnant.

5 patients have been lost sight of, either by leaving the district, or transferring wholly to their own doctor.

20 are still under observation, any abnormalities being notified to the patient's medical man.

The number of cases referred to the Hospitals has been very small though I am constantly in touch with the members of the staff of both the Northern Hospital for Women and Children and also St. Mary's Hospital, so that any case requiring Hospital treatment can be taken to these Hospitals with as little delay as possible.

SUMMARY.

Total Attendances...	...	...	...	...	433
Normal	...	...	...	...	111
Still born	...	...	...	...	5
Sent to St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	2	
Died	...	...	...	...	1
Found not pregnant	...	...	...	...	3
Left district, etc.	...	...	...	...	5
Under observation	...	...	...	...	20
					<hr/>
					147
					<hr/>

Signed,

C. G. MAGEE.

3. School Clinics.

Clinics for School Children are held daily at the Council Offices from 9 to 10-30 a.m. The same premises are used for the Infant Welfare Clinics, etc.

4. Ophthalmic Clinic.

A Clinic for defective eye-sight and diseases of the eye in children is held on alternate Thursdays from 9 to 12 a.m. Dr. Stirling, the consultant appointed by the Authority conducts the Clinic. As Dr. Stirling points out in the School Report, the earlier children with defective eyesight are attended to, the better.

5. Tuberculosis.

No treatment is undertaken by the Local Authority. The arrangements made by the County for consultation and treatment are adequate and satisfactory. Facilities are provided at the Dispensary, 40, Chorley Road, Swinton, for consultation with a Specialist, and the following up the cases in the homes. A report by Dr. Jessel which he has kindly furnished, reveals the work done in the district. The Local Authority co-operates in measures to prevent the disease.

REPORT BY THE CONSULTANT TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER, LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The close co-operation between the County Tuberculosis Department and the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer has been maintained.

The County Tuberculosis Dispensary at 40, Chorley Road, Swinton, has been regularly open on Monday and Wednesday mornings, and also on the last Thursday in each month in the evening for those who are working in the daytime.

In addition to the patients referred by the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer, a large number were sent by local Medical Practitioners, Pensions Boards and Committees, &c. Arrangements for the treatment of all forms of Tuberculosis are now under the sole control of the Lancashire County Council and are available for insured as well as non-insured persons.

A Pulmonary Hospital for men was opened at Peel Hall, Little Hulton, on the 31st August, 1920, to which a number of patients resident in Swinton and Pendlebury have been sent.

It is again necessary to remind the public that the outlook as regards improvements and cure in the case of Tuberculosis depends upon the stage of the disease when it is recognised and it is desirable that persons suffering from what they consider to be Anæmia, Debility, Bronchitis, Gastric Catarrh, &c., should consult their own doctors without delay, and through them, if necessary, attend for examination at the Dispensary.

GEORGE JESSEL,

Consultant Tuberculosis Officer.

SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY DISTRICT.

(a) No. of cases admitted to—

1. Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	16
2. Pulmonary Hospitals	...	...	...	...	16
3. General Hospitals	...	...	...	...	5
4. Skin Hospitals	...	...	...	...	5

(b) No. of cases granted Dispensary treatment or supervision 204

(c) No. of cases under supervision on the 31st December, 1921 316

		16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.		TOTAL
Pulmonary	...	166	...	84	...	250
Non-Pulmonary	...	28	...	38	...	66
TOTALS	...	<u>194</u>	...	<u>122</u>	...	<u>316</u>

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or the County Council.

1. Tuberculosis.

Vide Report by Dr. Jessel.

2. Maternity.

No provision has yet been made for Maternity cases. Where cases in attendance at the Ante-Natal Clinic have presented abnormalities requiring hospital treatment, it has been possible to secure this on the recommendation of the consultant Gynaecologist. Two such cases were admitted during the year to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

3. Children.

(a) One bed is maintained by the Authority in the Babies' Hospital, Manchester, at a cost of £100 per annum. The bed is constantly occupied, and cases are followed up after discharge. Unfortunately the home conditions often cause a relapse after return from Hospital. The following cases were admitted during the year.

			Stay in Hospital	Disease		Result		
*J.I.	...	Age 4 months	...	3 months	...	Starvation Atrophy	...	Improved
H.E.	...	Age 10 months	...	3 months	...	Rickets	...	Much Improved
C.A.	...	Age 3 months	...	4 months	...	Marasmus	...	Improved, still delicate
A.E.	...	Age 7 months	...	Admitted Nov., still in Hospital	...	Marasmus	...	—

* Died later from Tubercular Peritonitis.

(b) By arrangement with the Pendlebury Children's Hospital (situated in the district) at a cost of £1 10s. per case operated on, School Children suffering from Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids are operated upon—a bed being provided when it is necessary to retain the patient over night.

4. Fever.

By arrangement with Salford County Borough, cases of certain infectious diseases are received at Ladywell Sanatorium at a cost of £3 per week per head. The arrangement is provisional, inadequate,

and unsatisfactory, depending upon the the accommodation available. The incidence of infectious disease during the year has been small, yet some have been unable to gain admittance to hospital whom it was thought ought to be so removed. Should infectious disease become epidemic before the proposed joint Infectious Hospital is erected, isolation will be impossible for the majority of cases, as the houses are as a rule unsuitable for the purpose.

5. Small Pox.

A Joint Hospital is maintained by the Swinton and Pendlebury and Worsley Urban District Councils at Linnyslaw Moss in the Worsley Urban District. The Medical Officer of Health of the latter District has full charge over the patients admitted. There is accommodation for 20 patients, and ample space for extension should this be necessary.

No case of Small Pox has occurred during the past year. The disease has been prevalent in several areas however, and is still smouldering in Yorkshire, Nottingham, and parts of Lancashire, Cheshire, &c. The danger of an explosive onset in Swinton and Pendlebury is an ever present one, and the large number of unvaccinated in the community will render extremely difficult the control of the disease when it occurs.

Arrangements are completed for dealing with an outbreak.

6. Other Hospital Provision available.

The many and excellent General Hospitals in Salford and Manchester are available to the District. The following subscriptions are granted by the Authority :—

			£	s.	d.
Manchester Royal Infirmary...	...		21	0	0
Salford Royal Hospital	...	...	50	0	0
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	10	10	0
The Royal Eye Hospital	...	...	10	10	0
Manchester Children's Hospital	...		25	0	0

7. Tuberculosis.

Sanatoria, Pulmonary Hospitals, General Hospitals and Skin Hospitals are available under the County Scheme for patients from this District.

8. Venereal Disease.

The Scheme is administered by the County Authority. Clinics and Hospitals are available, where free treatment is provided to any persons suffering from Venereal Disease.

Any Medical Practitioner on application to the County M.O.H. will be supplied with an outfit for collection of specimens from suspected or actual Venereal Disease cases. Examinations are free of charge.

Salvarsan substitutes are supplied gratuitously by the County M.O.H. to approved Medical Practitioners.

The provision under the County Scheme is adequate at the Manchester and Salford Hospitals. Treatment is provided free irrespective of *place of residence of patient*.

There is no provision in the District for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants or *homeless* children.

9. Ambulance Facilities.

(a) INFECTIOUS CASES.—By arrangement with the Salford Corporation cases taken to Ladywell are removed by the latter Authority which also removes the bedding and personal effects of the patient for disinfection.

Charge for removal of case and disinfection of bedding, £1 11s. 6d., borne by the Authority.

(b) An Ambulance is maintained at the Small Pox Hospital for Small Pox patients.

(c) NON-INFECTIOUS CASES AND ACCIDENT CASES.—The Local Authority maintains a Motor Ambulance for these cases. A charge is made according to a fixed scale, but may be remitted under certain conditions.

10. Laboratory Work.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the University of Manchester for the examination of Pathological and Bacteriological specimens.

The Bacteriologist telegraphs the result of his examination when positive, to the doctor submitting the specimen, so that no time is lost in dealing with the case.

The following is a list of Bacteriological work performed during the year :—

			Specimens submitted.		Number positive.
Diphtheria...	...	...	187	...	45
Typhoid Fever	...	...	21	...	5
Sputum ...	...	...	20	...	5
Milk for Bacterial Content	...		7	...	7
Ringworm ...	...	...	6	...	6

Diphtheria Antitoxin is available for the poorer inhabitants, and is supplied to the doctors upon request. 168,000 units have been distributed during 1921.

Influenza Vaccine was also available during the December epidemic of the disease, but was not much in demand.

The following Adoptive Acts are in force in the District.

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907.

Bye-Laws in force for the following.

Construction of New Streets and Sewerage thereof,	...	1869.
Regulation of Hackney Carriages.	... ..	1869.
Cleansing of Footways and the Prevention of Nuisance...		1869.
Regulation of Slaughter Houses and of Lodging Houses.		1869.
Paving of Yards and Open Spaces in connection with Houses.	... ..	1897.
Prevention of the Keeping of Animals on any premises, so as to be injurious to health.	1885.

Regulations in force.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.	1900.
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Population.

The Census of 1921 gave the population provisionally as 30,924. Owing to the date upon which this was taken, holiday movement in the population had begun, and an adjustment has been made by the Registrar General to meet this. The figures upon which the rates are calculated are those estimated by the Registrar General, on the mid year population : *e.g.* 31,580. The population in 1911 was 30,759.

Births.

There were 634 births during the year, a decrease of 13 upon 1920.

Deaths.

Of the 349 deaths registered locally, 110 were of ages 65 and upwards : of individual causes, those effecting the lungs claim most victims, *e.g.* Bronchitis, 36 : Pneumonia, 32. Other disease of the lungs, 6. Total, 74. Defective housing and atmospheric impurity no doubt play a large part in their causation.

Cancer has been the cause of 39 deaths. The disease is increasing. The connection between cancer and industrialism has not been established except in certain types of the disease. There is however, reason to believe that the disease is increasing generally over the civilised world, and that this increase is accompanied by increasing civilisation, and increasing industrialism. The disease calls for intensive research to establish the predisposing and exciting causes, and to suggest preventive and curative measures. At present it is beyond our control. Far otherwise is it with disease of the lungs. Where the atmosphere is polluted with smoke, where houses are damp, defective, badly ventilated and lighted, and overcrowded, the remedy is in our own hands. This part of the Public Health is purchaseable if the public will pay the price.

Death Rates.

		<u>S. & P.</u>		<u>E. & W.</u>	
1913	...	14.9	...		} Average 1911—1915
1914	...	15.0	...	14.3	
1915	...	15.2	...		
1916	...	13.9	...	14.4	
1917	...	14.2	...	14.4	
1918	...	15.8	...	17.6	
1919	...	12.4	...	13.8	
1920	...	12.4	...	12.4	
1921	...	10.9	...	12.1	

The death rate is the lowest on record. With the Infant Mortality it reflects to advantage the health policy of the Council, and is sufficient answer to the question—Is the result worth the price? The answer depends upon our estimate of the value of human life and human health and human happiness, and it is to be remembered that what brings death to one brings crippling and suffering to many others.

Infant Mortality.

The Infant Mortality is the lowest on record, 75 as compared with England and Wales 83, and for the first time is less than the latter. The fall in Infant Mortality is so remarkable that the rate since 1913 is given for purposes of comparison.

		<u>S & P.</u>		<u>E & W.</u>	
1913	...	142·0	...		} Average 1911—1915
1914	...	142·6	...	110	
1915	...	153·7	...	91	
1916	...	116·7	...	96	
1918	...	102·8	...	97	
1919	...	98·1	...	89	
1920	...	103·5	...	80	
1921	...	75·0	...	83	

The figures must not be accepted too literally. They should be read as indicating a general trend downwards, and compared with the general death rate also tending downwards. They are capable of still further reduction, as mothers cease from delegating their natural duties to the cow, and as their knowledge of mothercraft increases and environment improves. No single cause of infant health and well being is so important as breast feeding, and whilst there are some mothers who ought not to nurse their children, there are very few who can not do so. The amount of ignorance of natural motherhood is appalling. The amount of harm done by misguided suggestions of friends is not less so. I am shocked daily by the number of mothers who have resorted to artificial feeding of their babies because someone said they had no milk; that the milk did not agree with baby; that the milk went when they got up, and so on.

To suggest to a mother that her milk is failing, is to ensure that it will fail and vice versa.

To maintain our Infant Mortality at a low level, we must continue to teach mothercraft, and we must remove these home and environment dangers which exist around us—privy middens, refuse tips, crowded and defective houses, closed windows, defective clothing and feeding, and so forth.

It will be noted that the death rate amongst illegitimate children under 1 year is 230 per 1000 such children born, as compared with 69 for legitimate children. This indicates a need for protection and care over these children, a need not confined only to our own district, but none the less not to be ignored.

Female children born in this area have almost twice the chance of living to 1 year that male children have—the mortality 51 as compared with 99 per 1000, is striking.

Of individual causes of Infant Mortality, Bronchitis and Diarrhœa are most important, amounting to almost half of the total deaths. These diseases are preventable partly by the Authority, and partly by the parents.

It is surprising that more deaths did not occur from Summer Diarrhœa, considering the high temperature, the freedom from rain, and the evil system of privies which exist. This may be partly due to more time spent in the outside air, and partly to greater care generally over the food supply. The common use of dried and therefore sterilised milk no doubt plays a part in the safety of artificially fed children.

In connection with the clinics, the following work has been performed by the Health Visitors.

HOME VISITS :—

Infants under 12 months of age	...	...	...	3631
Infants under 1—5 years of age	...	...	...	1496
Ante-natal Cases	...	...	...	146
Pneumonia Visits	...	...	...	68
Measles	...	...	...	16
Death Enquiry (Infants)	...	...	...	41
Still Birth Enquiry	...	...	...	27
For Home Treatments, Massage, Dressings, Peptonising Milk, etc.	...	...	...	448
Home Helps	...	...	...	2

In the homes, 89 Sanitary defects were discovered and reported to the Health Department for appropriate action.

INFANTILE MORTALITY LOCALLY REGISTERED.

1921. Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.										
All Causes	...Certified		...Uncertified							
	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Small-pox										
Chicken-pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Whooping Cough							1			1
Diphtheria and Croup										
Erysipelas										
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Abdominal Tuberculosis										
Other Tuberculous Diseases							1			1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)										
Convulsions										
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis		1		1	2	3	3	3		11
Pneumonia (all forms)							1	1	2	4
Diarrhoea										
Enteritis	1	1			2	2	4	1		9
Gastritis										
Syphilis										
Rickets										
Suffocation, overlaying										
Injury at Birth										
Atelectasis										
Congenital Malformations	1				1					1
Premature Birth	6	1	2	1	10	1				11
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus		1	1		2	1	1			4
Other Causes	1				1		3			4
Totals	9	4	3	2	18	7	14	5	4	48

Summary of Infectious Disease.

385 cases occurred during the year. Of these 135 were Pneumonia, 112 Scarlet Fever, 58 Tuberculosis, 52 Diphtheria. There has been no epidemic except in the case of Influenza.

Diphtheria.

52 cases occurred during the year as compared with 48 in 1920. There were 5 deaths. The incidence fell most heavily upon the age group 5—10, which accounted for 55% of the cases. There is little doubt that Diphtheria is spread more by infected, either quiescent or active cases, than by infected articles. It is not uncommon for the School Medical Officer to discover carriers in school, and the heavy incidence amongst school children supports the contention that this is the means by which the disease chiefly spreads. School children suffering from chronic running noses, anamia and enlarged glands are frequently infected with Diphtheria. The Public Health Department has in the last quarter of the year discovered four such cases in attendance at school. The removal and treatment of these children has put an end to the spread of the disease for the time being. The carrier of Diphtheria is not dangerous to every contact. Some people are not susceptible to the disease, but even the latter may become so when the general health is defective.

It is only by bacteriological examination of throat swabs that the presence or absence of Diphtheria can be confirmed. The logical conclusion is that all suspicious cases and contacts of actual cases should be swabbed. The Health Department endeavours as far as possible to carry this out, but it is not always easy to persuade parents and others that a running nose or ear may be Diphtheria, when the child is perhaps only slightly indisposed. All cases are swabbed again after recovery to ensure that they do not still harbour the germ of the disease.

Enteric Fever.

Seven cases occurred during the year. One of these worked outside the District and possibly contracted the disease elsewhere. Careful investigation failed to trace the origin. A report was made

by Dr. Stewart Stalker, in April, 1920, on the occurrence of an outbreak of five cases in Pendlebury, but no connection was traced between the cases, nor was the origin ascertained. Attention was directed however to the privy midden system of sewage disposal, and the tipping of refuse at Pendlebury—conditions which favour the spread of Enteric Fever.

Six of the cases were removed to Hospital. There were two deaths.

No cases of Paratyphoid infection have been notified during the year.

Your attention is directed to the excellent summary of the conditions favouring Typhoid Fever, in the Annual Report of Dr. Stewart Stalker for 1920, page 37.

Puerperal Fever.

Two cases were notified during the year. One died from Pneumonia. The home conditions in this case were satisfactory.

The second case was removed to Hospital as the home conditions were unsatisfactory.

Efficient disinfection was performed in each case. There was no connection between the cases.

Pneumonia (See Table).

The number of cases which occurred was, Influenzal Pneumonia, 7 ; Acute Primary Pneumonia, 128 ; as compared with 2 and 119 in 1920.

Influenza was epidemic in December, 1921. A special report was made to the Committee in January, 1922. Briefly the facts were as follows :

A mild type of influenza, beginning amongst school children in epidemic form in December, 1921, and spreading to adults. Amongst the children the epidemic had abated by the end of the year, and the schools re-opened as usual in January, after the holidays, with the usual average

attendance. The disease fell most heavily upon Pendlebury area. Eight deaths occurred from Pneumonia and Bronchitis during December, but this is no index of the extensive nature of the epidemic which affected over 20% of the school population, and later on a considerable number of factory employees. The closure of the schools produced a marked effect upon the epidemic spread of the disease, and although the disease slumbered generally amongst the community, the epidemic incidence had disappeared when the schools re-opened after the Xmas holidays.

The action taken to combat the disease was briefly as follows :

1. Closure of St. Mary's Schools, 12/12/1921.
2. .. St. Joseph's Schools, 14/12/1921.
3. .. St. Augustine's Infant School, 19/12/1921.

The above schools remained closed until the holidays began on 22/12/1921.

4. Advice given to Head Teachers and their co-operation sought in measures to detect and prevent the spread of the disease.
5. Disinfection of schools.
6. Public Notices in the Press and by posters and leaflets to Clergy, Employers of Labour, etc., giving advice.
7. Visitation of Pneumonia cases and action taken to alleviate distress and secure efficient nursing.
8. Panel of Home Helps formed.
9. Influenza Vaccine obtained and placed at the disposal of Doctors in the District.

Investigation of the epidemic revealed the following conditions usually present :

1. Crowding.
2. Absence of efficient ventilation and lighting.
3. Humid atmosphere especially combined with high temperature.

NOTIFICATION OF PNEUMONIA, DECEMBER, 1921.

		All Ages Total	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65						
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	—	...	—
Other Forms Pneumonia	...	22	...	9	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	—
Totals	...	28	...	10	...	3	...	4	...	6	...	5	...	—

No. of males notified	...	Influenzal Pneumonia	...	3
No. of females notified	...	Influenzal Pneumonia	...	3
No. of males notified	...	Other forms Pneumonia	...	12
No. of females notified	...	Other forms Pneumonia	...	10

Under heading "other forms Pneumonia" out of 22 cases notified 15 patients were found to have been suffering from Influenza.

DEATHS FOR MONTH ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1921.

		All Ages Total	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65				
Pneumonia	...	6	...	3	...	—	...	2	...	—		
Bronchitis	...	3	...	1	...	—	...	1	...	1		
Influenza	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	2	...	—		
Totals	...	11	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	1

DEATHS, DECEMBER, 1920.

All Ages		
Pneumonia	...	—
Bronchitis	...	6
Influenza	...	1
Total	...	7

Sanitary Administration.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors is summarised in the accompanying tables, the first of which deals only with Infectious Diseases. The relative freedom from epidemic disease which the District enjoyed during 1921 is in a great measure due to the thoroughness with which localised outbreaks have been investigated, supervised and treated. The origin of each case of Infectious Disease has been sought, ramifications if possible on actual spread ascertained, and measures taken on the lines indicated in the table to check it. Such measures include co-operation frequently with neighbouring Authorities with the common object of preventing the spread of Infectious Disease.

The District for the purpose of Infectious Disease Prevention is divided into two. One Inspector is responsible for each as part of his duties, which also includes work represented in Table 2.

Table II. contains a summary of the General Sanitary Work accomplished during the year under review. It shews a considerable increase upon the work performed in the preceding year. The number of nuisances abated being 3,019 as compared with 1,748 in 1920. This, though an index of the success of the work performed, is of little value as an index of the amount of labour expended to gain the results, and which includes discovery of nuisances, inspection re-inspection, conversation with owner and others, service of notices, etc., until the nuisance has been abated.

The work done under the Housing Acts is over and above that contained in Table II. A summary of this will be found in the appendix.

One Inspector is engaged wholly on work under the Housing Acts, and another chiefly upon house to house inspections for nuisances. Both of these perform work which is very necessary in the area, as reference to the report by Dr. Stewart Stalker for 1920 on Housing will shew.

The District cannot be defended against disease and death unless the predisposing and exciting causes of such are attacked. One of the greatest causes of such in Swinton and Pendlebury is defective housing, and the energetic action which is being taken to remedy this is, on health grounds alone, entirely justifiable.

TABLE 1.—SANITARY WORK IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NATURE OF INSPECTIONS	Primary Inspections	Re-inspections	Rooms Disinfected	Rooms Sprayed	Schoolrooms Sprayed	Bedding, &c., Disinfected	No. of Cases Removed to Hospital	Notices sent to			REMARKS
								Elementary Schools	School Attendance Officer	Parents	
Scarlet Fever	123	156	115	134	..	48	58	128	207	117	No. of
Diphtheria	51	66	32	33	..	66	8	48	47	16	Schoolrooms
Enteric Fever	7	22	8	8	..	8	6	..	..	..	Sprayed, 287
Puerperal Fever	2	4	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies	8	5	3	8	..	30	..	..	..	..
Bright's Disease .....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Cancer	2	..	1	..	..	26	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis	30	105	8	68	..	125	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary	15	3	1	1	..	13	..	..	..	..
Other .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermineous Houses .....	..	..	1	27	..	5	..	..	..	..
Malaria	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenzal Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia	78	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	334	369	169	280	..	346	72	176	254	133	

TABLE 2—GENERAL SANTITARY WORK.

Nuisances, &c.	No. of Primary Inspections.	No. of Premises on which Sanitary Defects were found.	No. of Notices Served.						No. of Nuisances, &c., Abated after Notice.				
			Verbal to		Informal to		Statutory to		Verbal.	In- formal.	Statu- tory.	Total Nuisan- ces Abated.	
			Owner	Occupi'r	Owner	Occupi'r	Owner	Occupi'r					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Conversions	31	—	679	4	—	—	—	—	—	14	4	49	67
W.C.'s substituted for Privies	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	27	35
Ashbins " for Ashpits	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	11
New Pipe Protectors Fixed....	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Tests to New Sewers	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Sewers Re-laid	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	27	38
Relaying Drains	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Testing and Tracing of Exist- ing Drains	39	2	60	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Water Tests to New Drains ..	2	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House to House Inspections ..	674	463	2119	11	9	540	—	71	—	13	1040	94	1147*
Manure Receipts	2	1	54	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	8
Petrol Storage	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	11	—	33
Dirty & Verminous Houses ...	33	31	149	—	31	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat and Food Inspection ...	5	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs	3	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dirty Walls and Ceilings ...	191	88	646	17	8	97	1	41	—	11	213	67	291
Overcrowding	7	2	4	9	1	48	—	10	—	3	1	—	4
Detective Roofing	68	52	207	10	—	73	—	30	—	4	205	12	221
" Gutters	80	66	264	10	—	49	—	5	—	6	244	22	272
" Spouting	65	50	233	7	—	10	—	1	—	11	116	31	158
" Floors	13	9	27	2	—	15	—	—	—	1	44	3	48
" Window Cords ...	19	16	45	5	—	303	—	153	—	1	180	3	184
" Ashbins	362	314	1049	15	1	18	—	24	—	16	321	150	487
Privies and Ashpits	51	26	76	9	1	82	—	—	—	9	21	10	30
W.C. Fittings ...	84	83	176	13	1	54	—	—	—	10	125	10	145
Water Supply Pipes	62	52	148	19	1	7	—	—	—	10	107	—	117
Sink Waste Pipes	12	10	44	1	1	5	—	—	—	2	43	1	46
Surface of Yards	7	7	45	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	27	7	36
" Structural Conditions	229	124	676	40	2	113	—	24	—	34	379	27	440
Blocked Drains	93	68	147	33	—	29	—	2	—	37	37	—	74
" W.C.'s	60	59	146	46	—	5	—	1	—	38	4	—	62
" Gullies	159	68	113	118	1	25	—	1	—	120	35	1	156
" Sewers	10	6	104	6	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	2	13
Stables and Where Animals and Poultry are Kept	20	9	60	1	5	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Accumulation of Rubbish ...	46	28	11	1	33	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	5
Slaughter Houses	2	—	574	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Factory and Workshops	7	6	96	2	—	3	1	1	—	—	4	—	4
Bakehouses	1	—	85	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses ...	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complaints Investigated ...	103	17	32	7	2	3	—	—	—	5	1	—	6
Dairies and Cowsheds	—	—	83	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke Observations	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Out-workers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Inspections ...	222	13	165	8	5	7	1	—	—	14	2	—	16
Totals	2766	1670	8645	287	112	1491	15	363	—	436	2137	446	3019

*These figures are distributed amongst the others under the various nature of defects.

Closet Accommodation.

The Table shews the accommodation at the end of 1921. How much death and suffering is due to privy middens it is impossible to say. Their existence is an acknowledged evil.

The following shews conversions done since 1909 :

Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.
1909 ... 327	1912 ... 313	1915 ... 184	1919 ... Nil
1910 ... 349	1913 ... 362	1916 ... Nil	1920 ... 42
		1917 ... Nil	1921 ... 67
		1918 ... Nil	
Privies remaining		...	1255.

Sanitary Accommodation at the end of 1921.

YEAR - 1921.													
Name of Ward.	No. of Houses.	No. of Water Closets.	No. of Privies.	No. of Ashbins.	No. of Dry Ashpits.	No. of Privy Ashpits.	Privies converted to W.C.'s in 1921.						
East ...	1017	875	142	793	50	73	0						
Market ...	1062	945	117	796	33	108	10						
Newtown ...	1230	1002	228	940	32	133	6						
Victoria Park ...	1338	897	441	721	18	220	8						
Old Park ...	1157	1048	109	966	45	69	27						
Moorside ...	912	694	218	681	22	114	16						
	6716	5461	1255	4897	300	717	67						

Slaughter Houses.

There are 19 private licensed slaughter houses in the District. The majority are within 100 feet of dwellings, are small, and scattered over the Area, rendering impossible any adequate inspection at time of slaughter. A report upon the measures advisable for protection of the public as far as slaughter houses are concerned, and pointing out defects in those existing, together with certain recommendations, was presented to the Committee and is under consideration. Defective as the existing slaughter houses are, more

danger is to be apprehended from the killing of pigs under temporary license on premises still less suited to the purpose than the existing slaughter houses.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

A steam disinfector and cleansing station are provided at the Destructor. Reference to Table I. will reveal the amount of work done. The Public Health Department works in co-operation with the Education Authority where cases of vermin are discovered by the latter. Cleansing is effected at the cleansing station.

The houses from which verminous children or children suffering from Scabies come are dealt with at the same time as the cases are cleansed. Where dirty and verminous premises are discovered or reported, vigorous action is taken to ensure cleansing and disinfection. See Table II. Repeated inspections are made subsequently to prevent a relapse.

The clothing of cases of Infectious Diseases removed to Hospital is removed and disinfected by the Hospital Authorities.

Common Lodging House.

There is one Common Lodging House in the District with accommodation for 27 men, most of whom are regular lodgers. The premises have been maintained in a satisfactory state of hygiene, no overcrowding has been noted and no case of Infectious Disease has occurred during the year.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

No. of Cow-keepers in the District (4 non-retailers)	...	17
„ Dairymen	„ (other than Farmers)	8
„ Milkshops	„	6
„ Purveyors from outside districts	... ..	12

Action taken during the year under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders was merely informal.

Bakehouses.

No. of Bakehouses in the District	...	49
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Unsound Food.**SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN.**

Found by Inspector and surrendered	...	Ham, 7 lbs.
		Meat, 204 lbs.

Inspected on request by owner and				
surrendered ...	...	...	...	950 lbs. Meat.

*Seized and condemned	...	...	...	563 lbs. Meat
				(Tuberculosis).

Butter inspected on request by owner and				
surrendered ...	...	...	...	7 lbs.

*Legal action, taken in this case, resulted in defendant being fined £2 2s. 0d. and costs £2 2s. 0d.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Return of Samples of Food and Drugs purchased by Police in
Swinton and Pendlebury during the year 1921.

Number of Samples Purchased.		Nature of Samples.		Result of Analysis.	
22	...	Milk	...	All correct.	
5	...	Tartaric Acid	...	1 sample contained 45 parts lead per million. Cautioned.	
5	...	Coffee	...	All correct.	
3	...	Ginger (Ground)	...	,,	
5	...	Self Raising Flour	...	,,	
4	...	Baking Powder	...	,,	
4	...	Yeast	...	,,	
6	...	Pepper	...	,,	
6	...	Epsom Salts	...	,,	
4	...	Corn Flour	...	,,	
2	...	Cocoa	...	,,	
4	...	Oatmeal	...	,,	
1	...	Cream of Tartar	...	,,	
1	...	Gregory's Powder	...	,,	
2	...	Arrowroot	...	,,	
2	...	Boracic Acid	...	,,	
2	...	Rice	...	,,	
2	...	Tapioca	...	,,	
1	...	Chlorodyne Lozenges	...	,,	
1	...	Coffee and Chicory...	...	,,	
1	...	Sago	...	,,	
1	...	Liquorice Powder	...	,,	
<hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/> 84		...	Total.		

No samples have been taken under the Milk and Cream Regulations.

(Signed) GEORGE HOLT,

Inspector.

The quantitative analyses of the samples of milk examined are thus satisfactory. Far otherwise is it with the Bacterial content of seven samples taken by this department and submitted to the University of Manchester for a report.

Quoting from the report of the late Professor Delepine :

“There is no doubt that samples 11, 12 and 13 fall under Grade III, the sale of which, according to the American Commission should be surrounded by safeguards such as to ensure the restriction of its use to cooking and manufacturing purpose.”

In other words milk such as is reported upon, is unsafe for use as food without previous boiling. That 3 out of 7 samples submitted belong to the category, speaks for itself. Were not milk an opaque fluid which effectively conceals contamination, the public would hesitate before drinking it raw, and rightly so.

Two samples were taken by this Authority and were submitted to the County Analyst for analysis. Both were reported genuine.

Work of the Cleansing Department.

1921.	No. of Weeks.	No. of Ashpits emptied monthly.	No. of Ashbins emptied monthly.	No. of Privy Pails emptied monthly.	Loads carted to Destructor Tips and surrounding farms.	No. of Applications for Ashpits to be emptied.	Loads of Garbage and Offal removed and burned.
January ...	5	509	23600	445	658 ... 54	2	15
February ...	4	556	19152	356	547 ... 56	—	12
March ...	4	592	19152	316	551 ... 60	—	12
April ...	4	312	19172	316	469 ... 63	1	12
May ...	5	593	23940	445	883 .. 48	—	15
June ...	4	491	19152	356	696 ... 53	1	12
July ...	4	571	19168	356	778 ... 98	1	12
August ...	5	673	20684	356	703 ... 99	2	15
September ...	4	716	19184	356	641 ... 76	1	12
October ...	5	945	23980	445	739 ... 93	—	15
November ...	4	739	19445	356	565 ... 74	—	12
December...	4	755	19204	356	596 ... 70	—	12
Totals ...	52	7452	245833	4459	7826 ...844	8	156

The work of the Cleansing Department consists in emptying privy middens, cess pools, pail closets at works, ashbins, ashpits, and the removal of garbage from shop premises.

The Cleansing Department is administered by Mr. Bleakley, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who also exercises supervisory duties over the Staff of the Sanitary Department generally, and is responsible for the efficiency of the work performed.

	1921.	1920.
Loads of refuse tipped at Pendlebury Tip ...	4606 ...	3700
Loads deposited in disused mine shaft ...	355 ...	—
Loads deposited on surrounding farms ...	1431 ...	—
	(including 844 excreta)	
Loads dealt with at Destructor ...	2078 ...	928

The above figures are self explanatory. The refuse tipped at Pendlebury exceeds that in 1920 by 906 loads, notwithstanding that the Destructor dealt with 1150 loads more than in 1920. The total number of loads of refuse dealt with by the department in 1921 was 8826 as compared with 6093 in 1920.

The practice of tipping at Pendlebury need only be mentioned to be condemned as opposed to principles of Public Health. At present there is no suitable alternative as the Destructor cannot deal with all the refuse.

Emptying of Gullies.

This is a duty undertaken by the Public Health Department. 4,239 were emptied during the year.

Appendices : Housing Conditions.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

(1) No. of Houses (new) erected during 1921—Total 36 : as part of Council's Housing Scheme, 34.

(2) Unfit Dwelling-Houses.

I. Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)—884.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910—671.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—5.

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation—686.

II. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers—339.

III. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs—97.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—

(a) By owners—67.

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners—27.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close—Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied—91.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :

(a) By Owners—65.

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners—Nil.

C. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders—Nil.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made—Nil.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit—Nil.

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made—Nil.

(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders—Nil.

Housing.

One half of the population in 1911 lived in 4 roomed houses. According to the official index of overcrowding, e.g., more than two persons per room, there were at the time 430 persons in the District who required re-housing to conform with this standard.

There is the same number of persons per house in the District in 1921 as in 1911, and it may be presumed there is at least the same amount of overcrowding.

Existing housing conditions are freely dealt with in the Report for 1920, where it is pointed out that 264 houses are included or intended to be included in unhealthy areas. 60 houses are so defective as to require closure and demolition ; 22 are obstructive buildings ; 1500-1600 houses are seriously defective.

The Housing Scheme of the Council provides for 230 houses, of which 34 have been built at the end of the year.

Registrar General's Table for 1921.

CAUSES OF DEATH (Civilians Only).

					M.		F.
All Causes	...	...	..	...	184	...	163
1. Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	2	...	0
3. Measles	...	...	...	...	0	...	1
4. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	0
5. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0	...	1
6. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	3	...	2
7. Influenza	...	...	...	...	6	...	2
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system				...	6	...	9
11. Other Tuberculosis Diseases			...	...	6	...	3
12. Cancer Malignant Disease			...	...	20	...	19
13. Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
14. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.			...	...	10	...	14
16. Heart Disease	...	...	...	..	11	...	22
17. Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	4	...	6
18. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	19	...	17
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	20	...	12
20. Other Respiratory Diseases			...	...	3	...	3
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...		...	...	2	...	1

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S TABLE—*Continued.*

				M.		F.
22. Diarrhoea, &c., (under 2 years)	...	...		10	...	3
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...		1	...	0
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	1	...	0
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...		7	...	3
26. Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0	...	2
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Partruition	...	...	...	0	...	1
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation Premature Birth	...	...	...	12	...	4
29. Suicide	...	...	...	0	...	1
30. Other Deaths from Violence	...	...		7	...	6
31. Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	30	...	27
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...		0	...	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year :						
Total	...	...	...	34	...	14
Illegitimate	...	...	...	4	...	2
Total Births	...	...	...	352	...	282
Legitimate	...	...	...	339	...	269
Illegitimate	...	...	...	13	...	13
Population	...		31,580.			